

COLORADO WYOMING

NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

FALL ISSUE—NOVEMBER 1983

NEWS LETTER



COLORADO-WYOMING NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION - OFFICERS FOR 1982-1983

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PHONE: 303-663-4420
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PHONE: 303-598-2979
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PHONE: 303-482-2703 or 303-482-3676

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HISTORIAN-----DR. A. H. SCHOONERMARK, 400 Canyon Ave., Ft. Collins, CO 80521
PHONE: 303-482-7471

COLORADO - WYOMING NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

DUES: YEAR \$3.50
LIFE \$75.00

FULL NAME _____
MAILING ADDRESS _____ PHONE NUMBER _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____
MEMBER OF A.N.A. _____ BIRTHDATE _____
MEMBER OF OTHER CLUBS _____

I hereby make application to the Colorado-Wyoming Numismatic Association for a membership, subject to the By-laws of the organization, and agree to abide by the code of ethics as adopted by the said organization.

SPONSORED BY _____ CLUB MEMBER NO. _____

SEND DUES AND APPLICATION TO: L. HELLENE BOHLER, Secretary-Treasurer,
519 West Mountain Ave., Ft. Collins, CO 80521



FROM THE PRESIDENT

I want to thank all those who voted for me. I will try to be a president for all the membership(an impossible task).

We have a great year ahead for us. What with increased government regulations, the I.R.S. making things difficult for both collectors and dealers, the House trying to pass laws that would make it difficult to buy or sell collectables; we, in our hobby, as never before must pull together or those people in government will destroy the hobby as we know it today.

When you hear about a new regulation(be it local, state, or national), make sure your voice is heard by our elected officials. This month we will have the A.N.A. Midwinter Convention in Colorado Springs. At the Midwinter convention the C.W.N.A. board will meet at the Broadmoor Hotel. The board meetings are open to the membership and the public.

If you have any ideas to improve the Association, please contact either myself or one of the other elected officers. We are elected to serve.

Allen E. Nye

AN INVITATION

We need a club to sponsor the Annual Fall Show. Send information to the Secretary Treasurer, L. Hellene Bohler—519 W. Mountain, Fort Collins, Colorado 80521.

FROM THE EDITOR

With the risk of being redundant, this issue is again arriving later than planned in your mailbox. As the sole membership benefit for many CWNA members, we need your help and assistance in writing articles, etc.. The next issue is already past due - enough said.

As I feel uncomfortable in writing obituaries, I would like to express the sorrow felt over the inopportune deaths of two CWNA members in this space - Robert Gardner on Nov. 23 and Wilford Osborn on Nov. 27. Wilford was on the board of directors of CWNA at the time of his death and was quite active in Colorado numismatics.

Although I did not know Wilford well, Bob Gardner was a personal friend; and I and all his other compatriots will miss him. Bob was a "collector of people" as his son mentioned at the memorial service for Bob and I echo this comment. Bob enjoyed this hobby and his infectious enthusiasm left its indelible mark on everyone he knew. If there was one person who was the epitome of what numismatic fellowship is supposed to be, that person was and is Bob Gardner. In his memory I dedicate this issue and the rest to follow.

CWNA NEWS & NOTES

Treasurers Report(Sept. 19, 1983):

Assets(Income):	\$2,246.93
Disbursements:	<u>\$2,032.55</u>
Net Income:	\$ 214.38

Bill Henderson was selected at the Sept. Board meeting as the 1983 CWNA "Man of the Year." Bill has served many years for the CWNA including his term as President. He recently retired his long-time position as treasurer for the ANA and is the only person in Wyoming and Colorado to receive the ANA's prestigious Farran Zerbe Award.

A NOVEL LAMINATION COLLECTION

It's no secret that in addition to publishing ETCM, we also have a thriving error coin business going. Through the combination of the two we get to meet some fascinating people in our day to day dealings. Mostly, we meet them by mail, and rarely get a chance to meet face to face. One such fellow has tackled a task which we find to be utterly fascinating as well as formidable.

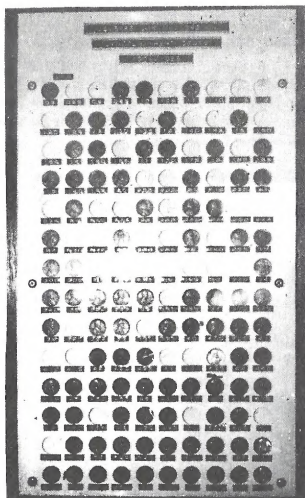
Sam Wickham lives in Colorado and from what we know, is a carpenter by trade. He has a side business of book and magazine binding and has an ad elsewhere in this magazine in which he offers his services. Sam also collects errors, and has tackled one special category in a very unusual way. He has hand made three monster coin holders. He has actually taken plexiglass and drilled 140 cent size holes in each one. Now he is busy assembling one of the more elaborate collections of laminated planchet cents we have ever come across.

He is assembling the collection by dates. If that wasn't bad enough, he has decided to make three separate sets, with one full set having cents with obverse laminations only, the second set with laminated cents on the reverses only, and finally a third set with cents laminated on both sides. He has been a "steady" of the coin dealers for a while now, and has distributed want lists neatly made up in graph-paper form in which he has indicated what he already has obtained, and where there are no checkmarks, he will buy that one special coin to fit his set in that date and mintmark combination.

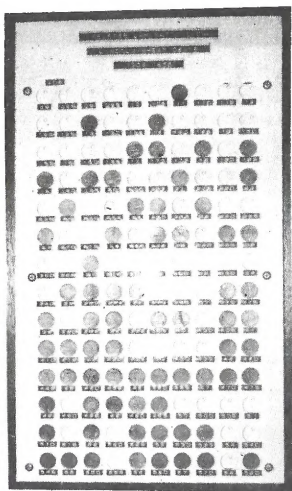
We asked Sam to show us what he was doing, and he took some photographs of his gigantic coin holders which are now mounted on walls. Using a Dymo type labeler, he has titled each hole with the date and mintmark and has a very healthy number of laminated cents in each set so far. Of course we appreciate that some dates will be tougher to get than others. Mind you, this is a collector who will eventually need THREE 1909SVDB cents, one with an obverse lamination, one with a reverse lamination and one laminated on both sides. Whew!

Sam also indicates that he is starting to expand his horizons and assemble a type set of laminated planchet coins. He says that he just obtained a \$2 1/2 gold coin with laminations. He has started to get quite a few Buffalo nickel laminations and hopes one day to assemble a "Type Set of U.S. Coinage with Laminations".

Reprinted through the courtesy of Error Trends Coin Magazine. ETCM is available for subscription at \$8 per year from ETCM Box 158, Oceanside, NY 11572. Sample copy costs \$1.00 postpaid.



Obverse Laminations



Reverse Laminations

These photos were supplied to us by Sam who fretted over the fact that his flash had created objectionable gleams. From what we can see, he did just fine.

If you would like to know more about what Sam has done, and obtain a copy of his unusual Want Lists, send him your stamped self-addressed envelope and I'm sure he will send out his most recently updated list. I know that the flow of hand picked laminated planchet cents by dates has slowed down from the dealers, and Sam will shortly have to ask that collectors scan their own sets to see whether they can help fill in those elusive ones in his sets. His address is: Sam Wickham, Box 618, Limon, Colorado 80828. Tell him ETCM sent you. Possibly you can help to contribute some substantial aid to a collector who has tackled what we believe is the largest project so far, in the laminated planchet error category. It's the biggest one we've heard of, until now.

Incidentally, Sam isn't paying for this nor did he ask us to write this article. We feel that sharing this kind of information can stimulate others into equally unusual challenges and help to pioneer new areas of interest for the collector of error coins to pursue. What do you think?

AM

ANATOMY OF A MINT ERROR

by

Don Koontz

What an error is and isn't

The making of a coin is a complex process or procedure. Any deviations from the planned steps and conditions of that process will produce a variety of the product. Many varieties are the results of deliberate changes in the plans and conditions - such as, a change in metal content from silver alloy to copper-nickel alloy due to inflation, or the deliberate re-punching of one numeral digit in the date on a die(as one year changes to the next before a die wears out) in order to save production costs. Both of these varieties abound in the world's coinage, as do many other deliberate variations. These varieties are not "Mint Errors" !

A "Mint Error," or "Error Variety," coin is a product of accidental variation in the planned steps or conditions of the manufacturing process in the mints of a country. Since the United States of America is the epitome of the industrialized nation, its manufacturing processes were among the first to be expected to produce "perfect" products. Consequently, the accidental varieties among the products of the U.S. mints have long been curious to collectors the world over. As industrial 'perfection' increases, previously tolerated "error" in manufacturing takes on an aspect of being an "Error" of interest to the variety collector.

Example: The United States two-cent pieces of 1864-72 were produced using machines which allowed the dies to rotate. Modern mint machinery does not allow the dies to rotate. As a result 2-cent pieces abound in rotated reverses which are not errors. Modern coins are not expected to vary in alignment more than one or two letter-widths of the legends; more than that is an error. Rotation beyond 15 degrees is usually considered worth a premium in modern(1950's on) coins.

Error coin values

Before dissecting a particular error coin I would like to consider with you why mint errors sometimes bring high prices. Mostly, one cannot even be exact about the mintage figures for a particular error coin or error type. However, some approximate statistics,

usually informal, are to be found. I recently acquired some error dimes from a person who had worked in a large bank where coins are poured from Mint-Sewn bags(direct from the mint) into counting machines(and wrapping, also). Since the larger errors tend to jam the machines, people in these positions tend to 'find' more error coins than most other people. I asked my source how often errors, such as the dimes mentioned are found in such a situation. The answer was "one error coin in about every two bags."

A bag of dimes costs \$500.00 - 5000 dimes, so one error of this magnitude per 10,000 coins for this bank. In 1972 the Denver Mint produced 330,290,000 dimes according to the 1984 Redbook. That would indicate a possible 33,029 error dimes of this magnitude, if the person is accurate, and if other banks find the same frequency to be true. Most of these coins are returned to the mint, and do not reach circulation. Any modern U.S. coin with a mintage of 33,000 - mostly melted - would be a hot item on the market. Witness the 1941 Proof dime, 16,557 minted, value \$350.00, and the 1950 Proof dime, 51,386 minted, value \$65.00, both according to the 1984 Redbook. I chose dimes because scarce coins tend to vary in value by the denomination of the coin.

Dissecting the Error Coin

For an error to take apart for study I have chosen a small, common type of error, not one of the glamorous "stars" of the field. The DIE ERROR is one for which there may be as many as a million or two copies, more or less identical. More likely, however, is a mintage from 10,000 to 50,000, I would guess. All are produced by the same die pair in one machine, and they are usually too small to be noticed by the inspectors among the mass produced cents pouring from the machine(or, too small to be looked for when economy is the watch-word). The particular error being studied(see illustration)(Go to #1) sketches to show the columns as recessed into the die surface. In

(Go to #3)

#2

all the sketches the cross-hatching represents the metal of the die which 'chipped' out. Since the soft bronze alloy of the cent is squeezed with a pressure of some 40 or more tons, the metal flows into the chipped depression just as into the coin design depressions, and raises a new, accidental piece of 'design', now called a die chip - an error from the mint's manufacturing processes. In this case, and in many cases, a multi-level blob has been caused by the die chipping more than once in almost the same place (Fig. 5). Sometimes these chips break out such a big hole of the die that a 'dent' occurs on the opposite face of the coin, but this one is too small to do that.

As you can see, it is easy to understand how DIE ERROR'S occur, isn't it? ! Any die error is the result of a crack, chip, or break (Go to #12)
#1 was found by me to occur on about one of every eight to twelve coins in one bag I opened. Ten rolls from one bag! One pair of dies can produce from 200 to 400 bags of cents ! So possibly as many as 200,000 of these die errors may exist from one pair of dies, and the common accidents tend to happen to many dies in the same or similar positions.

Refer to Figure 1, where you will see on the diagrammed reverse a small 'blob' on the right-hand column of the Lincoln Memorial. This is referred to as a 12th Column Die Chip, or 'Break, because of its position and the type of DIE ERROR. (Alan Herbert, ODD CORNER columnist in Numismatic News, and author of The Official Guide to Mint Errors, defines a die chip as being $\frac{1}{2}$ mm in length, and a die break as being $\frac{1}{2}$ mm to 3mm in length.) This is one (1) millimeter in length, but its position on an edge of the die relief causes me to think more of a chip and to save the word break for a less 'edgy' position.

In figures 2 through 5 you see a sketch drawing of the die outline which produces the reverse design outline, and an enlargement of the 12th column at an angle to try to bring out the depth and edge of the cutting into the die surface. Then there are two cross-section

← (Go to #12)

in the metal of the die, and can be located by spotting raised 'lines', 'blobs', and 'hunks' of metal not usually seen in the design of that particular coin. There are two other main types of mint errors, and they are labelled by the part of the Mint's manufacturing process in which they occur, also. One type is the PLANCHET ERROR; the other is the STRIKING ERROR. There are some other mint mistakes difficult to put in these three categories, so we also speak of MISCELLANEOUS. Under each heading there are many specific errors: some rare, some common, all explainable. *End.*

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR ANATOMY OF AN ERROR

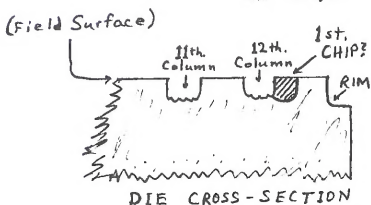
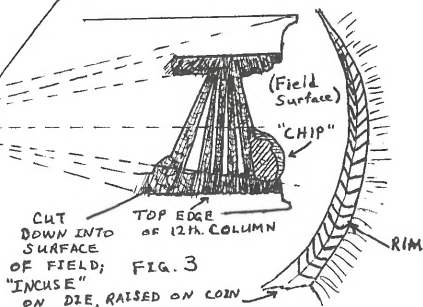
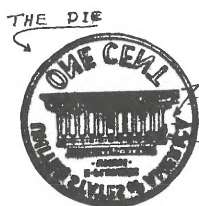
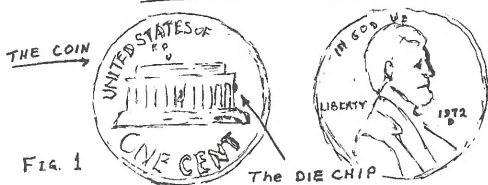


FIG. 4

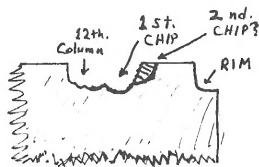


FIG. 5

COLLECTING MEXICAN 8-REALES AND PESOS

by
J.A.(Jim) Gratton
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Collectors who are unhappy about the high prices of United States silver dollars can find solace in the collecting of Mexican 8-Reales and Pesos.

Eight Reales of the Republic of Mexico were minted during the period of 1824-1897. These dollar size silver coins were struck in Mexico by fourteen different mints. They contain .7859 oz. of silver which is slightly higher than our U.S. silver dollar of .77344 oz..

The 8-Reales minted during this period of 74 years are much cheaper than the Morgan dollar in the equivalent grade and year minted, and many of these old 8-reales prior to 1875 in low grades can be found for less than \$25.

During the above period the first Mexican Peso was minted. It took place during the reign of the Emperor Maximilian (1864-67). These pesos were dated 1866-67 and contained the same amount of silver as the 8-reales. The Go(Guanajuato) mintmark of the date 1866 is very rare, and brings about \$2500.00 in mint condition.

The Mo(Mexico City) and Pi(San Lois Potosi) mintmarks of the years 1866-67 have a combined mintage of approximately four million coins. They are available in low grades, but not so plentiful in the grades of EF and Unc.. These two grades run from \$150 to \$800.

Coin collectors and dealers who frequently attend the Coin Shows in South Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and So. California usually can find some of these coins. The author has approximately two hundred of these coins in various dates and mints. Sorry to say but he has only one 1866 Emperor Maximilian in EF condition.

PAST PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Clay Welty 1982-83

I am still holding down my residence in Broomfield, Colorado which has been home for me the last 31 years. My collecting interests are still centered around my main LOVE, TOKENS, and I have branched out into Dog License Tags the last few years. I am collecting one tag from each town or county for the entire United States along with any foreign tags. My collection now numbers in excess of 21,000 different tags.

On October 29 & 30, 1983 the ATCO (Advance Token Collectors Organization) held their 1st NATIONAL ASSEMBLY & SHOW in Denver, Colorado; with collectors and dealers from 21 states in attendance. The show in respect to one write up, summed it up as: "It WAS FANTASTIC." My reward for putting on this show was everyone seemed to have enjoyed themselves; selling, trading, buying and just meeting and talking to friends who they had only known by phone or letter prior to the show. With the high interest in tokens, many coin collectors are switching part or all of their interests to a hobby that may not require the money to be a collector just for the FUN OF IT !

Herman L. Boraker, 2nd President of the CWNA-1954

I was born on a farm near Crawfordsville, Indiana, February 5th, 1919. Moved to Colorado in June, 1927 and have lived in Rocky Ford since then. Attended public schools and graduated from high school. I served four years in the army during WW II...seeing overseas duty in the Philippines during the liberation campaign. I have been employed at Don's Mens Store, in Rocky Ford, since January 1946. I will semi-retire Feb. 5th, 1984, having served the past 16 years as store manager. No special retirement plans...will let life take

care of things day by day.

In 1934 I became interested in coin collecting, after being shown a coin purse filled with early United States coins that I had never seen before...such as large cents, two-cent pieces, trade dollar, etc.. The coins so intrigued me that I answered an ad in a Popular Mechanics magazine..."Price list and 100 year old coin for 10¢." I still have the foreign coin. In 1984 I'll celebrate 50 years of enjoyment from numismatics. During these fifty years I have collected something in almost every field.

In 1969 I read an article in Coin World telling that an organization was being formed for those interested in collecting checks. As I was looking for something new to challenge my collecting interest I joined the organization the first of 1970, as a charter member. This field of numismatics is proving very enjoyable. There is no limit as to how one can collect checks.

Like all hobbies...a person gets out of the hobby what he puts into it. A person that does not spend time researching and learning about what they have can never fully appreciate each item. So it is with checks. I spend hours doing research concerning the banks, towns, people who's names are on the checks, etc.. Each bit of data makes each check mean something to me.

During the past fifty years I've seen many changes in the numismatic hobby. Some good and some bad. Nothing is ever perfect...but each collector can set his own standards and goals. With knowledge it is a wonderful hobby.

Dear Hellene,

Dec. 3, 1983

Just wanted to drop a few lines in response to your letter I received this week. I have been in Wichita, Kansas over two years now and have not had much luck getting to Denver to attend shows, etc. However, I was able to attend the show in Denver in October and saw many of my old friends including George Van Trump, the McDonald's, Kerry Wetterstrom, Spike, Earl, Klaus, Al M, etc. I even won a door prize.

I continue to buy early type material and have been able to attend shows in San Diego, Cincinnati, K.C., Bartlesville, Salina and Denver this year.

There is a new state wide numismatic group in Kansas called the Kansas Numismatic Association. It started in March, 1983 and currently has over 170 members from 9 states (including Colo.). A major show with over 70 dealers is planned for next year in Salina (April 7 & 8). For details on the organization and membership applications, write K.N.A, Route 3, Box 5, Chanute, Kansas 66720.

Best REgards,

Chick

Chick McCormick, L.M.



wanted to buy--all pre-1900

checks-- Especially ones from COLORADO, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, ALASKA, HAWAII, ARKANSAS AND FLORIDA. ALSO, ALL TERRITORIAL CHECKS. Need checks with vignettes and signatures.

Will trade or exchange rare checks.

Write Larry Lisot PH. 303-795-2673
Box 1263
Littleton, Colorado 80160

COIN CLUB MEETINGS

COLORADO

Arkansas Valley Coin Club - P.O. Box 204, Rocky Ford, Co 81067
1st Tues. - Diff. locations...Rocky Ford, La Junta, Lamar, Colo.
8:00 p.m.

Boulder County Coin Club - P.O. Box 692, Niwot, Co. 80544
4th Mon. - 1913 Broadway, Capitol Federal Bldg., Boulder, 7:30p.m.

Colorado Springs Coin Club - P.O. Box 7768, Colo. Sprgs, Co
80933 - 4th Tues. - Penrose Community Hospital - 7:00 p.m.

- ** Colorado Springs Numismatic Society - 2nd Sunday of month-2 p.m.
Trinity United Methodist Church. 19th and Henderson(1 block
west of Uintah Gardens Shopping Center)

D.A.W.N.(Denver Area World Numismatists) - 1st Friday -
7:30 p/m. - Contact editor for info. about location.

- ** Denver Coin Club - 1487 Tipperary St., Boulder, Co 80303
Last Thurs. of month - Glendale Community Center 950 So.
Birch St., Denver - 7:30 p.m.

- ** Fort Collins Coin Club - 519 W. Mountain Ave, Fort Collins, Co.
80521 - 1st Friday - "Gabby's Res. & Coffee Shop" 746 No.
College Ave. - 8:00 p.m.

- ** Jefferson County Coin Club - P.O. Box 26523, Lakewood, Co 80226
1st Thurs.-7:30p.m.-Glendale Community Center 950 So. Birch St.
Denver, Colorado

- ** South Suburban Coin Club - 2nd Tuesday -- 7:30 p.m. - John
Christensen Library - So. University Blvd. & Arapahoe Road

WYOMING

- ** Casper Coin Club - P.O. Box 1671, Casper, Wyoming 82602
1st Friday - Natrona County Library, Casper

- ** Cheyenne Coin Club - P.O.Box 1694, Cheyenne, Wyo. 82003
2nd Mon. -- Golden Corral Steak House, 2612 E. Lincoln Way,
Cheyenne - & 7:30 p.m.

Silver Dollar Coin Club - P.O. Box 759, Rawlins, Wy 82301
4th Thurs. except Nov. & Dec. 3rd Thurs. - Rawlins National
Bank - Community Room 7:30 p.m.

- ** Indicates CWNA Life membership

PIKES PEAK OR BUST COIN AND STAMP SHOW

HOLIDAY INN — NORTH

INTERSTATE 25 AND FILLMORE ST.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

FREE ADMISSION

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1984
9:00 AM TO 7:00PM

SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1984
9:00 AM TO 5:00PM

**PROFESSIONAL NUMISMATISTS AND PHILATELISTS
WILL ASSEMBLE TO OFFER THEIR "RARE" (AND NOT SO RARE)
COINS AND STAMPS TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC AS WELL
AS THE COLLECTOR AND INVESTOR.**

BUY - SELL - TRADE

FOR MORE INFORMATION WRITE:
MILT NEWELL
P.O. BOX 9992
COLO. SPRINGS, COLO. 80932



619 North Nevada Avenue
Colorado Springs, CO 80903
(303) 634-3313



Buy • Sell • Trade

Coins/Paper Money

Allen E. Nye

PO Box 25205
Colorado Springs, CO 80936

Life Member;
ANA, CWNA

Ph: (303) 596-6152

William M. Rosenblum/rare coins
po. box 355 evergreen, colo. 80439
303-838-4831



International Society of Animal
License Collectors
(ISALC)



WANTED
DOG LICENSE TAGS

C.K. (CLAY) WELTY

POST OFFICE BOX 266
BROOMFIELD, COLORADO 80020

303-466-3773
303-466-3027

James J. Johnson And Associates
BOX 2248 BOULDER, CO 80306



LM

303-494-1875

RARE COINS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

William M. Rosenblum/rare coins
p.o. box 355 evergreen, colo. 80439
303-838-4831

PAST PRESIDENTS OF C. W. N. A. AND YEARS THEY SERVED

1952 - Dr. Phillip Whitely	Deceased
1953 - Dr. Phillip Whitely	Deceased
1954 - Herman Boraker	
1955 - Edgar Levy	Deceased
1956 - Ralph Smith	Deceased
1957 - Leroy Bennett	
1958 - C. Gale Klein	
1959 - Billie Baker	Deceased
1960 - Frank Laas	Deceased
1961 - Bill Rhodes	
1962 - David C. Hart	
1963 - E. C. Brockman	
1964 - Walter P. Bohler	Deceased
1965 - Ray Gile	
1966 - Les Bloom	
1967 - H. Ernest Ryan	
1968 - Richard Bowman	
1969 - Jack Tarman	
1970 - Dr. A. H. Schoondermark	
1971 - Webster Jones	
1972 - Robert Davis	
1973 - Gary E. Lewis	
1974 - L. M. Drake	
1975 - Larry Knee	
1976 - W. S. McAuley	
1977 - Edwin Young	
1978 - Tom Mason	Deceased
1979 - John Wickham	
1980 - George Van Trump, Jr.	
1981 - William "Bill" Henderson	
1982 - Rickie Walsh	
1983 - Clay Welty	



L.Hellene Bohler, Secty.-Treas.
519 West Mountain Avenue
Fort Collins, Colorado 80521



FIRST CLASS MAIL

SOUTH SUBURBAN COIN CLUB
P. O. Box 622
Littleton, CO 81020